

## NEW COLEOPTERA. VII.

BY H. C. FALL, PASADENA, CAL.

In view of the possible appearance in the not distant future of a synopsis of the North American species of *Conotrachelus*, it is thought best to present at this time descriptions of two new species, which have been drawn up for some time. With these are submitted descriptions of what appear, with present light, to be five new species of *Ceutorhynchus*. It is rather remarkable that four of the five were taken at the same place—Aweme, Manitoba—and all in the same month, by Mr. Norman Criddle, who has sent them to me for determination. Types of all the above are in my collection.

## CONOTRACHELUS SCH.

***Conotrachelus biscaynensis*, n. sp.**

Form approaching that of *anaglypticus*, but with the prothorax somewhat wider and the elytra a little less robust. Colour piceous, the beak and tibiæ dark rufous; vestiture consisting of rather narrow to linear appressed scales, mostly brownish fulvous in colour and irregularly dispersed, with a few, usually broader, creamy white scales aggregated in very small spots, mostly along the elytral costæ. Head coarsely punctate, with a small, inconspicuous frontal fovea; beak about two-fifths the length of the body, polished and very sparsely, finely punctate apically, lightly sulcate at sides posteriorly; antennæ inserted at apical third. Prothorax a little wider than long, sides parallel and straight in about basal half, thence a little oblique nearly to the apical constriction; surface coarsely, densely cribrate punctate, median line imperfectly and incompletely carinate. Elytra one-half wider at base than the thorax, sides feebly sinuate for a short distance at base, becoming widest at about basal third, thence arcuately narrowing to apex; striae punctures rather coarse, intervals 3, 5, 7, 9 acutely carinate throughout. Mesosternum not protuberant; metasternum grossly punctate; first ventral similarly, coarsely but still more sparsely so, following segments broadly smooth and polished at middle, punctate only at sides, last segment unmodified. Femora obscurely annulate and unidentate.

Length 4.1 mm.; width 2.2 mm.

November, 1917

Biscayne, Florida, May 14. (Hubbard and Schwarz). A single specimen, probably a female, is before me. By LeConte's table it would fall near *germinatus*, but it does not at all resemble the latter. In general aspect it is very similar to *floridanus*, but is less elongate and with very differently punctured ventral segments.

**Conotrachelus obesus**, n. sp.

Form of *anaglypticus* but with a relatively wider thorax; piceous, vestiture not well preserved, consisting, so far as visible, of very small, short, appressed dirty white scales or squamiform hairs on the elytra, and short squamiform setæ within the coarse punctures of the prothorax. Head densely punctate, more coarsely so in front at the base of the beak, the latter stout, not longer than the prothorax, carinate and sulcate as in *anaglypticus*. Prothorax slightly broader than long, sides parallel and nearly straight in basal two-thirds, surface very coarsely, densely cribrate punctate, median line not carinate, but with a short, narrow, smooth line behind the middle, and two short, parallel raised lines or crests in front. Elytra five-eighths wider than the prothorax, three-tenths longer than wide, with striae of coarse punctures; intervals 3, 5, 7, 9 acutely carinate, the carinae of the third and fifth abruptly interrupted before the middle, but not at all so posteriorly. Mesosternum moderately coarsely punctate, protuberant in front. Ventral segments opaque, rather coarsely but not very densely punctate. Legs stout, annulate; femora with a stout, triangular tooth and a small denticle.

Length 5 mm.; width 2.8 mm.

Georgia.—A single example of unknown sex. It is impossible to say from the type whether the elytra when in perfect condition, are as completely clothed as in *anaglypticus*, but it seems probable that this is the case, as the two species are closely allied in most respects. The present species is larger than *anaglypticus*, which differs notably by its non-interrupted elytral costæ.

CEUTORHYNCHUS GERM.

**Ceutorhynchus echinatus**, n. sp.

Moderately broadly oval, convex, piceous, sides of elytra gradually brunnescent, legs dull rufous, elytra conspicuously

tuberculate and hispid. Antennæ brownish piceous, scape and basal joint of funicle pale, base of club also paler and subglabrous; funicle 6-jointed, second joint a little shorter than the first, fully twice as long as wide; third joint three-fourths as long as the second; fourth, fifth and sixth subequal, each a little shorter than the third and slightly longer than wide; club as long as the preceding four joints, ovate-pointed. Head coarsely, densely cribrate punctate, a short occipital carina; beak rather stout, as long as the prothorax, striate basally and densely, coarsely punctate and hispid throughout; antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle. Prothorax about one-fifth wider than long, sides parallel in basal third, broadly constricted in front, apex a little more than one-half as wide as base, apical margin scarcely sinuate at middle, median sulcus narrow, moderately deep posteriorly, evanescent in front, lateral tubercles small but acute, vestiture of intermingled fine white and blackish setæ, the former less erect, the latter bristling but more or less recurved, and with small patches of elongate, appressed white scales at the hind angles at base of median sulcus. Elytra about as wide as long, sides feebly rounded and subparallel basally; striæ moderate, intervals each with a single series of strongly elevated, shining tubercles, which are acute when viewed laterally, but with transversely arcuate outline when viewed from behind, each bearing at its summit a long, blackish, erect but recurved seta. The surface is also clothed sparsely throughout with shorter, more inclined white hairs; a short linear patch of white scales at the base of the suture. Body beneath coarsely, densely punctured, the sternal side pieces albo-squamose, the ventral segments with intermixed, whitish scales and erect, dark hairs, the former predominating at the sides. Legs moderate, the femora armed with a very small acute tooth; unguis teeth approximate, and very nearly as long as the claws.

Length 2.5 mm.; width 1.5 mm.

Aweme, Manitoba, Sept. 25, on *Iteuchera hispida* (Cridle). The type is a male, having all the tibiæ strongly unguiculate, and the last ventral with a rather shallow median fovea, with its lateral margins somewhat elevated posteriorly.

This remarkable little species does not in all respects look like a *Ceutorhynchus*, but I am unable to refer it elsewhere. It may be placed near *sulcipennis* and *decipiens* for the present.

**Ceutorhynchus invisus**, n. sp.

Oval, convex, black, thinly clothed above with appressed, hair-like scales, grayish to pale brownish in colour, rather inconspicuously condensed in a narrow, basal, sutural spot, and at the base of the pronotal sulcus, and arranged on the elytral interspaces in two or three somewhat irregular series; the scales of the elytral striae are just visibly coarser and more uniformly whitish. Antennae entirely piceous, funicle 7-jointed, funicular joints gradually shorter, the second scarcely twice as long as wide, inserted at the middle of the beak ( $\sigma^7$ ). Beak very little longer than the prothorax, striate and punctate basally, more sparsely punctured and shining apically. Prothorax one-fifth wider than long, moderately narrowed and constricted anteriorly, front margin entire, median line sulcate, lateral tubercles small, obtuse, surface shining and densely, coarsely punctate. Elytra across the humeri four-ninths wider than the prothorax, scarcely one-fourth longer than wide, gradually narrowed from the humeri, intervals rugose, nearly flat, twice as wide as the striae, declivity with some acute granules. Body beneath more closely clothed with broader grayish white scales. Legs moderate, femora toothed, claws with an acute basal tooth rather approximate to its fellow.

Length 2.35 mm.; width 1.4 mm.

Aweme, Manitoba, Sept. 23. (Criddle).

The type is a male, having the last ventral distinctly foveate, the sides of the fovea not elevated, the four posterior tibiae distinctly unguiculate.

Using Dietz' table of groups, one is uncertain whether to refer this species to the *subpubescens* or *sulcipennis* group, since the vestiture is neither dense, nor very sparse. Blatchley and Leng unite these two groups in their own Group "A," and by their table the present species would seem to fall between *marginatus* and *sulcipennis*, differing from the former by its smaller size and shorter basal tooth of claws, and from the latter, among other characters, by the less deeply sulcate elytra with much less rugose intervals.

**Ceutorhynchus omissus**, n. sp.

Oval, black, opaque, clothed not densely above with short,

whitish, piliform scales, which become broader and more numerous in the median thoracic sulcus and along the base of the thorax, also obscurely so at the base of the elytral suture. Antennæ piceous, second funicular joint elongate, the third about two-thirds as long as the second. Beak slender, arcuate, serially punctate at sides basally, finely punctulate and shining above and apically, the punctures showing a tendency to unite longitudinally. Antennæ (♀) inserted slightly behind the middle. Head closely punctate. Thorax moderately transverse, gradually narrowed from the base, broadly constricted apically, anterior margin feebly subsinuate at middle, punctuation dense, moderately coarse, median line distinctly impressed, lateral tubercles small. Elytra about one-fourth longer than wide, widest across the humeri, gradually narrowed posteriorly, rather finely striate, intervals twice as wide as the striae, rugose, each with a double line of appressed piliform scales; declivity with some acute granules. Body beneath closely, coarsely punctate, each puncture bearing a more or less elongate white scale; last ventral with a rather shallow, median fovea. Legs rather slender, femora unarmed, last tarsal joint projecting a distance subequal in length to the lobes of the preceding joint, claws with an acute basal tooth subapproximate to its fellow.

Length 2.4 mm.; width 1.3 mm.

Aweme, Manitoba, Sept. 23, (Criddle).

This species belongs to the *convexicollis* group, and may precede *mutabilis*, from which and *ovalis* it differs in its narrow, piliform vestiture.

#### ***Ceutorhynchus moznettei*, n. sp.**

Oblong oval, moderately convex, piceous, vestiture above consisting of small, not densely placed, brownish piliform appressed scales, with broader white scales condensed in a baso-sutural spot, and in the pronotal sulcus; a few similar scales along the basal margin of the elytra, about the elytral apex and scattered singly very remotely over the elytral disk; body beneath rather densely grayish squamose. Antennæ piceous, inserted just perceptibly beyond the middle of the beak; funicle 7-jointed, second joint slender, but little shorter than the first, fully three times as long



as wide, and subequal to the next two. Head densely punctate, front concave, vertex finely carinate. Beak moderate, striate and punctate as usual. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides arcuately subparallel basally, surface densely punctate, median channel distinct, deeper behind, lateral tubercles obtuse. Elytra distinctly longer than wide, broadly arcuately narrowed posteriorly; striae fine; intervals broad, flat, each with three or four more or less irregular series of small, hair-like scales. Legs moderate, thighs unarmed, feebly annulate with whitish scales. Claws with a rather small but acute basal tooth.

Length 2.9 mm.; width 1.75 mm.

Corvallis, Oregon, (Moznette).

The type is a male, having the last ventral distinctly foveate, and the middle and hind femora unguiculate.

This species must be placed near *mutabilis* Dietz. The latter is a smaller species, with coarser, less appressed vestiture, the broader scales of the upper surface much more numerous.

#### ***Ceutorhynchus convexipennis*, n. sp. ♀**

Oval, black, moderately shining, thinly clothed above with short, white appressed hairs which are somewhat coarser on the elytra, where they are disposed in nearly single series on the intervals, as well as in the striae. Antennae entirely piceous, funicle 7-jointed, first and second joints subequal in length, following joints gradually shorter. Beak rather slender, evenly arcuate, shining, sparsely punctate and lightly striate at sides basally; more sparsely, finely and irregularly punctate above and apically; antennae inserted at about the middle (♀?). Head densely, evenly punctate. Prothorax coarsely, densely punctate, the punctures round and nearly in mutual contact; base much wider than the apex, sides parallel in nearly basal half, broadly constricted apically, anterior margin not emarginate, lateral tubercles small, acute. Elytra sub-oval, strongly convex, two-sevenths wider than the prothorax and a little more than one-fourth longer than wide, widest at basal fourth; striae moderate, intervals a little wider than the striae, only slightly convex, surface feebly rugose, some small, acute granules on the declivity. Body beneath coarsely, closely punctate, each puncture bearing a white scale, the scales a little